

The Solutions Network

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FEMP Detailed Option A Guidelines

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Detailed Guidelines: What?

- Addendum to FEMP M&V Guidelines 2.2.
- Serves as reference and resource for Option A compliant M&V methods.
- Provides minimum requirements for most Option A methods in Guidelines.
- Provides recommended 'best practices' for Option A methods.



Detailed Guidelines: Why?

- 1999 report shows that Option A is most common in SuperESPC.
- Option A using 100% stipulated values very common.
- IPMVP 2001 now calls for `...at least one parameter to be measured'.
- And most importantly...

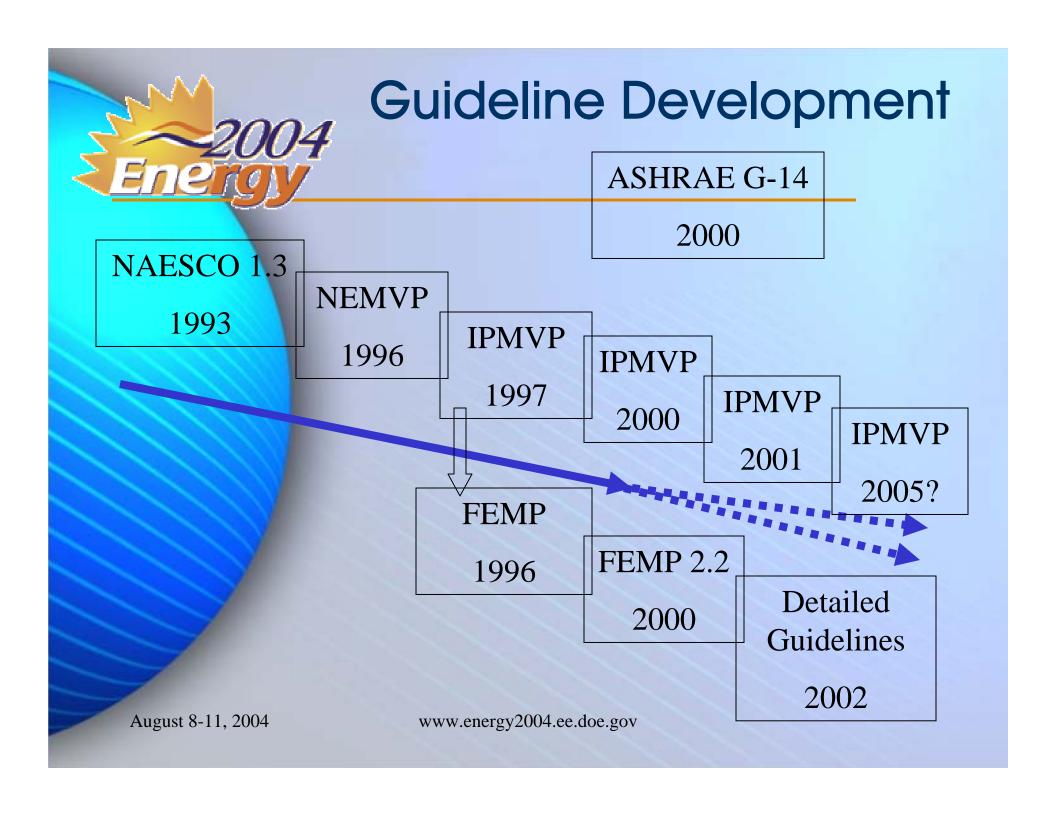


Detailed Guidelines: Why?

Option A



Stipulated Savings !!!





IPMVP 2001 vs FEMP 2.2

- MVP Option A now called "partially measured retrofit isolation". At least one parameter must be measured.
- M&V Goal: Minimize uncertainty in the savings estimate.

- FEMP 2.2 still allows 100% use of stipulations.
- M&V Goal: Allocate risks & responsibilities to the appropriate party.



IPMVP 2001 vs FEMP 2.2

- IPMVP defines generic procedures that can be used for many different types of performance contracts.
- *FEMP defines specific procedures that address risk allocation in ESPC. These risks are:
 - Meeting the savings guarantee.
 - Verifying equipment performance.
 - Minimizing usage risk (to ESCO).



Current Status

- Detailed Guidelines released 2002.
- Incorporates 'best practices' by ECM.
- Statistics and uncertainty discussion added.
- Available at http://ateam.lbl.gov/mv/



Highlights

- Use of "stipulate" now consistent with IPMVP 2001, e.g.
 - *STIPULATE = NOT MEASURED
- Cuidelines deviate from IPMVP allows ALL values to be stipulated in certain cases.
- Standard lighting tables acceptable.



Using the Guidelines

- The Guidelines provide
 - Appropriate use of stipulations
 - Acceptable sources of stipulations
 - Minimum M&V activities & reporting
 - Where FEMP deviates from IPMVP



Appropriate use of Stipulations

- Agency willing to accept risk
- Agency has previous experience
- Probable success of ECM
- Small savings and/or small uncertainty
- Greater M&V costs not justified
- Stipulations don't add to uncertainty
- Monitoring serves no other purpose



Inappropriate use of Stipulations

- Agency unwilling to assume risk
- Parameters not known with reasonable certainty
- Potential for technical problems
- Monitoring provides valuable information
- Stipulation significantly contributes to overall uncertainty



Sources of Stipulations Acceptable

- *Engineering and VSICCE PAGE Rented
- Measurementbased models
- Manufacturer's data
- Standard tables
- TMY weather
- ANSI/ARI/ASHRAE
- Facility logs

- assumptions
 - Proprietary algorithms
 - Unsupported handshake agreements
 - Guesses at parameters
 - Models based on questionable data
 - Other buildings



Required Minimum M&V Activities

- Baseline definition in DES with supporting information.
- Post-installation report with first-year estimates.
- Annual M&V verification "potential to perform."
- Annual M&V reports.

Measure-Specific Details

Measure Type	FEMP Method	IPMVP Compliant
Lighting Efficiency	LE-A-01	Yes*
	LE-A-02	Yes
Lighting Controls	LC-A-01	Yes*
	LC-A-02	Yes
Constant -Load Motor Efficiency	CLM-A-01	Yes
Variable –Speed- Drive Retrofit	VSD-A-01	Yes
Chiller Replacement	CH-A-01	No
	CH-A-02	Yes
Boiler Replacement	-	Yes
Energy Management & Control System	-	Yes
Water Conservation	WCM-A-01	No
	WCM-A-02	Yes
New Construction	NC-A-01	Yes
Operations & Maintenance	-	N/A
On-Site Generation	-	N/A
Renewable Energy Systems	-	Yes

^{*} By considering lighting tables as measurements.



Example: Lighting LE-A-01 LE-A-02

- No metering fixture power based on 'standard tables'.
- Hours stipulated.
- Standard tables do shift some risk to Agency.
- Agency responsible for changes to operating hours.

- Measured fixture power on a sample of fixtures.
- Hours stipulated.
- ESCO responsible for performance.
- Agency responsible for changes to operating hours.



Summary

- Guidelines move M&V closer to IPMVP compliance while retaining flexibility.
- Guidelines provide specific recommendations for each ECM.
- Guidelines promote M&V that satisfies legal intent and enforces guarantees.
- Guidelines address risk allocation equitably.